

History of Wasatch County

CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND TO SETTLEMENT

The settlement of Provo Valley is not an example of isolated colonization. Rather it came near the end of an intensive period of Mormon colony planting in Utah. The settlers who came here had earned the title of pioneers in the struggle across the plains and in the establishment of towns and cities in the Salt Lake and Utah Valleys. It will be necessary to survey the extent of colonization and the religious, political and economic conditions in Utah prior to 1838 and 1840 to understand the Provo Valley settlement.

In 1817 Brigham Young and the first company of Mormon pioneers traced a path across the Great American Desert to the Salt Lake Valley. This path later became familiar to thousands of Latter-day Saints, who came from all sections of the United States and Northern Europe. Most of them had had little experience in the type of colonizing venture posed by the Great Basin settlement. Their westward journey was prompted by religious rather than economic motives, and only under the skillful direction of Brigham Young and the Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints were the many heterogeneous family groups molded into successful communities.

The first colonizing efforts were concentrated in the Salt Lake Valley. Settlement elsewhere in the region was prefaced by a series of explorations under the direction of Brigham Young. These expeditions not only searched for sites on which new communities could be founded

Milton Hunter, *Brigham Young the Colonizer* (Salt Lake City: Deseret News Press 1910), p. 62.

but they also surveyed for timber, water supply, grazing possibilities, and the climate of the mountain peak.

One such exploration was undertaken by a company composed of Robert and William Gardner and J. D. Carter. In September of 1842, they followed up the Weber River to its headwaters and from thence down the Provo River looking for timber and investigating the river for the purpose of floating logs down to the central settlements. William Gardner kept an account of their travels, and his description of the Provo Valley was the chief factor in opening up the region six years later. After describing the great amount of timber in the upper valleys of the Weber and Provo Rivers, he tells of following the road some twelve or fifteen miles down the Provo River to a valley seven by ten miles in extent with two large streams coming from the south into it.

Our attention was attracted by mounds about the size of a coal pit to one that appeared to be about a mile off, and which we judged to be about a quarter of a mile across and sixty feet high. They all are about the shape of a coal pit, perfectly hollow. We supposed them to be volcanoes as the surface of the ground for some miles was covered with this light stone the same as the mounds, but finding some of them full of water we concluded that the formation was made by the water.¹

After exploring this now famous landmark and noting that the valley could be easily irrigated they passed on to within about five miles of the mouth of the Provo Canyon. Gardner notes that the distance from their camp to the valley that connected the Provo and Weber Rivers was about twenty-five or thirty miles and a road could easily be built all the way. His description of the canyon and the river are especially significant.

¹Ibid., p. 32.

²Journal History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, MSS, (L. D. S. Historian's Office Library, Salt Lake City, Utah), September 13, 1852. Hereafter cited as Journal History.

We continued the journey down to Utah Valley and noticed two large streams coming in on the south and one on the north. The last ten miles travel was pretty rough, but a good road could be built without much trouble by cutting it to the side hill as did the Indians, only loose rock being in the way and the Provo River is as handsome a stream for floating purposes as could be desired, it is not so rapid as the Weber River and the channel is deeper, but it's pretty rough at the mouth of the canyon, which is the best canyon for a road that I have ever seen, having fine narrow valleys with rich soil and good pasture. At the present time I think that there is more water in this river than in the Weber River. A continuation of settlements from the mouth of the Weber around to the mouth of the Provo, a distance of about 120 miles, could easily be made. From the mouth of the Weber to the headwaters of the same the distance must be about 100 miles. Good roads could be made without much expense except the last ten miles and the streams can also be utilized pretty well for floating down timber.¹

This was the first time the region had been visited. Gardner named the valley of the cones William's Valley because a party of that name had camped there some five years before. The significance of the Gardner expedition is that it was undertaken with the intent to explore the valley for timber and possible colonization. The suggestions he made were followed when the time came to open up the area.

The settlement of Utah Valley preceded that of Provo Valley and most of the early settlers in Provo Valley were originally residents of the former. The first settlers to Provo were sent out as early as April 1842.² By 1852 such settlements as Lehi, Fort Alpine,

¹Ibid.

²Ibid.

³Ray Colton, "A Historical Study of the Exploration of Utah Valley and the True Story of Fort Utah," (Unpublished Master's thesis, Dept. of History, Brigham Young University, 1935), p. 56.